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SOURCE

I. Broadcasting.

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1. Under the direction of the Ministerium fuer Post - und Fernmeldewesen (Post and Telegraph Ministry (MfP) the construction of the following transmitters in early 1951 was planned in Nauen:
 - a. A twin transmitter to be used as spare transmitter for Berlin. This installation is designed for two transmitters, each having an output of 150 kw. The transmitters will operate either on the same or on two different antennas. The order for the construction of this installation was placed with the R-F-T Funkwerk (Radio- und Fernmeldetechnik) Koepenick, represented by Dr. Hauser. Completion is scheduled for 1952. The transmitting tubes were ordered at the Oberspreewerk. A one-kw transmitter was tested at various points in the vicinity of Berlin, such as Nauen, Koenigs Wusterhausen, Wuhlheide, Ranjsdorf and Treptow and field strength measurements were taken in an attempt to determine the most favorable location for the twin transmitter.
 - b. A 50-kw single side band transmitter for commercial radio traffic to East Asia.
 - c. A 50-kw short-wave broadcast transmitter. Proposals for the erection of additional transmitters in Nauen were not approved for 1951/1952.
2. All matters dealing with the erection of the twin transmitter are controlled by Department II of the Post - und Fernmeldetechnisches Zentralamt (Central Office for Postal and Telecommunications Techniques) (PFZ). By early 1951, the definite location of the transmitter had not been announced by the PFZ; its possible location at either Nauen or Uhlenhorst near Koepenick was only mentioned unofficially. The power house of the planned installation is scheduled to be provided with five type 8V-55 Diesel engines manufactured by the Goerlitzer Maschinenbau. The required buildings are to be built by the Bau Union Berlin and to be completed by 1 August 1951.
3. About the beginning of 1951, the broadcasting station in Schwerin was so re-equipped and reorganized that it was able to operate on any frequency of the medium wave band (500 to 1,600 kc.) on 30 minutes' notice. In late April, trial transmissions were made on a frequency of 728 kcs. The Erfurt, Potsdam and Bernburg broadcasting stations are

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scheduled to be reorganized along the same lines in 1951.

II. Commercial Radio Services.

4. In March 1951 it was learned that the frequency telegraphic equipment required for the Berlin-Moscow commercial radio link and ordered from the ~~Sachsenwerk Radeberg~~ would not be delivered in the near future. Radio connection between Moscow and Berlin is, therefore, maintained by Morse telegraphy on a frequency of 10,210 kc, with the call sign DNG 2 for communications from Berlin to Moscow, and a frequency of 11,020 kc and the call sign RBK for traffic from Moscow to Berlin. Operating times for this radio link are from 9 and 11 a.m. as long as required for the handling of radio traffic, and from 1 p.m. to midnight.
5. German radio traffic between Berlin and Peiping is hampered by the fact that transmitting facilities are used for Soviet radio services during the most favorable transmitting times. In December 1950, it was requested that, in addition to previously used frequencies, which proved unsatisfactory during the winter months, i.e. frequencies of 7,917.5, 10,440 and 17,520 kc, the use of the following frequencies and call signals be approved: 4,620 kc, DKS; 4,010 kc, DKT; 3,395 kc, DKA; 3,160 kc, DKV. Only in mid-February 1951 did the ~~Russians~~ approve trial transmissions on these frequencies. The following frequencies and call signals are in use for traffic from Peiping to Berlin: 7,496 kc, BAZ 2; 13,118 kc, BAX 2; 15,820 kc, DAP 2; 18,160 kc, BAX.
6. The equipment required for the diplomatic radio service of the ~~Russian~~ Zone of Germany, i.e. the KN-2 program, will be manufactured and installed by the ~~Funkwerk~~ Koepenick. In late March 1951, this radio net, except for trial transmissions between Berlin and Prague, was not yet in operation. In early February 1951, it was learned that the personnel scheduled to operate the diplomatic radio service had been trained at the Central Telegraph Office in Berlin after careful political screening. Since the 800-kw transmitter scheduled to be erected in Berlin had not yet been delivered, the ~~Russian~~ Zone Postal Administration intended to set up a 1.2-kw transmitter in Oenigswusterhausen by 31 March 1951. This transmitter had previously been at the disposal of the ~~Funkwerk~~ in Erfurt for the testing of transmitting tubes.

III. Ultra-Short Wave Radio Operations.

7. In April 1951, the use of the following frequencies was requested from the ~~Russian~~ Zone Postal Administration for the 100-watt television transmitter set up in the Oberspreewerk:
Video transmitter: 98.75 to 105 megacycles;
Audio transmitter: 105.5 megacycles - 75 kc.
Link between the television studio in Adlershof and Oberschoeneweide: 1,500; 3,000; 5,000 and 10,000 megacycles.

IV. Ionospheric and Tropospheric Research Work.

8. In February 1951, the Heinrich Hertz Institute requested the ~~Russian~~ Zone Postal Administration for permission to operate on the following frequencies:
 - a. For impulse senders used for the exploration of the ionosphere; 4,062 kc for one 1-kw transmitter; 1 to 20 megacycles for a 1-kw wide band ionosphere sounding transmitter. Impulse frequency: 50 c.p.s., impulse period: 50 to 100 microseconds.

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b. "or a 50-Watt transmitter used in connection with research work on propagation of waves in the troposphere, which previously had operated on frequencies of 40 to 42 megacycles, frequencies of 68; 71; 76; 85; 81; 98; 85; 105; 145; 174; 200 and 236 megacycles. To date the SCC has refused to approve the use of these frequencies.

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